

ITALIANS READY TO BLOCK DRIVE TOWARD VENICE

Underestimated Strength of Original Austrian Blows.

REPULSE FRESH TYROL ATTACKS

Foe Used White Uniforms in Advance Over Mountain Snows.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Milan, May 25.—The Trentino battle is now raging at its height and its about to enter the decisive stage. Although the first phase of the struggle seems slightly in favor of the Austrians, the next few days will probably turn the tables in favor of the Italians, whose intrepid defense of their advanced and exposed positions must elicit the world's admiration as much as does the heroic French defense of Verdun.

The territory so far sacrificed by the Italians consists of some advanced mountain spurs between the Adige and Vallarsa, including, Foppiano, Zugna Tosta, the greater part of the Terragnolo Valley as far as Posina, and a straight line from Monte Maggio to Monte Verena. In parts the territory thus evacuated under superior orders is from five to seven kilometers deep, but with the exception of Zugna Tosta, Campomonte and Verena, no really important strategic position has been sacrificed.

Austrian boasts of having captured some thousands of prisoners are more than 10,000 Austrian dead now lie unburied in the contested valleys and more than 20,000 Austrian wounded have been sent back in the direction of Innsbruck and Salzburg. There is an absolute conviction and certainty of victory on the part of the Italian commanders and army.

Italian newspaper correspondents who have been given special facilities now supply full accounts of the battle and the most graphic description is given by Rino Alessi in the "Secolo," who has been on the plateau of Asiago and witnessed the heroic scenes from the summits around Asiago.

"The first impression one has in these villages at the front," he says, "within only a few miles of Austrian guns which have been booming unintermittently with a thousand mounds of lead, as Dante might have said, is one of supreme confidence. The sight of reserve troops who hurry from one point to another of the infernal grid opened by the hostile artillery, the magnificent stirring, Vans and motor trucks are festooned with leaves and flowers and the soldiers carry bouquets stuck in their rifles. With full confidence of the enemy they come into contact with the enemy no longer in the gray-green uniform, but entirely in white, covered with the dust of the roads. They are going to the front, and the enemy is checked or at least delaying the enemy's advance."

Austrian pressure continues strong against the plateau of Asiago. But the Italians have good positions both here and in the Val Sugana, and it is believed that they will succeed in checking or at least delaying the enemy's advance."

It is assumed that the development of the Austrian offensive, the magnitude of which was unfortunately underestimated, may have suggested to the Italian command, which would explain the abandonment by the Italian troops of certain positions which were not even menaced by the enemy."

The official communication from general headquarters issued to-day reads: "From Stelvio to Garda there was an exchange of artillery and rifle fire of the greatest intensity in the zone of Givolate and Tonale. In Lagarina Valley, after an intense night bombardment against our positions, the enemy made two attacks in the direction of Serravalle and Col di Buole, which were vigorously repulsed."

"On the following morning the attack was renewed with fresh troops on Col di Buole, but was again repulsed with heavy enemy losses. This repulse was followed up by our troops, who recaptured the heights of Darmanin, southeast of Col di Buole."

"Between Val Arsa and Posina the enemy, after having kept our positions at Passobuio under violent bombardment, launched a night attack with strong columns of infantry. These were moved down by our fire and thrown back in disorder."

"Between Posina and the Astico the enemy launched his main attack along the Monte Maggio-Torero line, but our guns replied effectively. The sector of Asiago and the Sugana Valley is unchanged."

Austrian Press Sees Hopeful Peace Signs
Vienna, May 25.—The Vienna press generally turns to-day to the subject of peace and discusses at length the

BERLIN NOW CENSORS PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

Berlin, May 25.—The authorities have established a "gramophone record testing headquarters" in Berlin. Every record to be sent outside Germany must be "run off" at this place before it will be permitted to pass the border.

It is presumed this measure has been taken to make sure that spies shall not, by the unique method of records, get valuable information across the line.

Imperial German Chancellor's latest utterance, which only the non-committal "Freidenkblatt" does not proclaim a distinctly hopeful sign.

The "Neue Freie Presse" finds the journalistic exchange between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, "a high gain," and adds:

"A change in the feeling of England is already to be seen in Premier Asquith's speech, in which he did not mention Alsace-Lorraine, nor even Russia. The Premier and Foreign Secretary are swallowing their words of the past. They deny that they ever desired the destruction of Germany, which Poincaré and Briand, in their fear of a collapse, still stammer about. The policy of the destruction of Germany has moved its headquarters from London to Paris."

The "Neue Freie Presse" warns Sir Edward Grey that the Central Powers will never accept his proposal for an international conference of composed of neutral, waiting nations, at which he would appear at the head of the Entente, and strengthened by individual friendly neutrals, win a victory that the Entente had been unable to win by arms.

The "Tageblatt" says: "That Germany to-day can and may speak of peace is its triumph. Nobody can discover the faintest sign of weakness on the part of the Central Powers, who, on the height of their achievements, can plant the standard of humanity. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg reminds the Entente of the terrible guilt it takes upon itself if it continues to be bled and mangled."

GERMANS INCREASE GAINS AT VERDUN

Continued from page 1

been suspected thus far in any Entente capital.

"On the left bank of the Meuse," says the Paris statement, "the activity of the enemy artillery increased during the day against our positions on Hill 304."

"On the right bank, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered at about 5 o'clock a series of offensive actions between the Haudromont wood and the Thiaumont farm."

"All of these attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, except at one point where enemy groups occupied a section of trenches."

In the region of Douaumont the artillery action continued very violently on both sides. The fire of one of our long range guns caused a fire in a German supply depot at Heudicourt, northeast of St. Mihiel.

An earlier report said: "On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been an artillery duel of considerable intensity in the sector of Hill 304, as well as on the front between Grand Man Hill and Cumieres. Last night we made progress with hand grenades in the groves immediately to the east of the village of Cumieres. The enemy made no endeavor to attack us."

"On the right bank of the river a strong German attack was successful in giving the enemy a foot in one of our trenches to the north of the quarries at Haudromont. The bombardment is continuing with great severity on each side. In the region of Douaumont there has been no infantry activity."

"To the west of the Meuse this evening counter attacks against the village of Cumieres failed," says Berlin.

"To the east of the Meuse our regiments, taking advantage of the successes of the day before yesterday, advanced further and captured enemy trenches southwest and south of Fort Douaumont. We recaptured the quarry south of the Haudromont farm."

In the Callette Wood the enemy attacked our positions during the whole day without attaining the least success. Our enemy suffered very heavy sanguinary losses. In addition we captured more than 850 prisoners and 14 machine guns."

"Between Val Arsa and Posina the enemy, after having kept our positions at Passobuio under violent bombardment, launched a night attack with strong columns of infantry. These were moved down by our fire and thrown back in disorder."

"Between Posina and the Astico the enemy launched his main attack along the Monte Maggio-Torero line, but our guns replied effectively. The sector of Asiago and the Sugana Valley is unchanged."

Austrian Press Sees Hopeful Peace Signs
Vienna, May 25.—The Vienna press generally turns to-day to the subject of peace and discusses at length the

WRESTLER'S COAT IMMENSE
Umegantani, Jap Champion, Unable to Wear Ordinary Sized Clothes.

Umegantani, wrestling champion, who is visiting San Francisco with a party of Japanese wrestlers, says "The East and West News" were a morning coat when he left Japan, probably the largest garment of its kind ever made in the empire.

The champion's collar is said to be twenty-three inches. His head is reported to be larger than any size in hats kept in stock. He has to have his hair made to order. The champion does not like foreign food, but for fear he will become tired of American edibles, he took with him a quantity of pickled plums and canned Tokudam (food boiled in soy), seaweed and other things.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN.
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72nd St., bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.

BROOKLYN.
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 143rd St.
SMITH ST., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pittkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.
1 1/2 PER CENT CHARGED ON LOANS, REPAYED WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

NEW U-BOAT WAR ALARMS SHIPPERS

Steamer Washington, Recently at Norfolk, Latest Victim of Torpedo.

PEOPLE OF GREECE ROUSED BY SINKINGS

Russian Embassy Says Turks Sank Hospital Ship Deliberately.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, May 25.—Lloyds to-day announced the sinking by a submarine of the steamship Washington, of 5,080 tons. It is presumed the attack occurred in the Mediterranean. The Washington arrived at Genoa on May 8 from Newport News and Norfolk, Va.

Shippers have become apprehensive because of the recent depredations of Austrian submarines in the Eastern Mediterranean. According to information received at the American consulate, eight vessels of various nationalities have been sunk in the neighborhood of the Balearic Islands alone. The submarines are reported to be of the latest type and fly the Austrian flag.

Warning was given in each instance, but a number of sailors were either killed by explosions or drowned by the overturning of lifeboats. Of neutrals affected by this submarine activity, Greeks and Norwegians were the greatest sufferers.

Athens, May 25.—Public opinion in Greece has been greatly excited by the news that Teuton submarines have torpedoed the Greek steamships Adamantios Korais and Anastasios Coroneos and the Greek ship Anastos.

Germans Deny Trawler Destroyed a Submarine

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.), May 25.—The "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" reported on April 25 that the Dutch steamship Soerakarta had witnessed the destruction of a German submarine by a British trawler at a point between the Irish coast and the Shetland Islands; the Overseas News Agency says, "It is stated on competent authority that the Soerakarta, when off the Irish coast on the evening of April 25, was stopped by a German submarine, which signalled her with a flag. Nearly was another steamship, which flew the Swedish flag. The submarine signalled this vessel to stop, and when it ignored the signal fired a shot across its bow. The steamship with the Swedish flag then opened fire on the submarine with a cannon which had been mounted near the funnel."

"The German submarine submerged for protection, but was grazed by a shot. It was not damaged seriously. The same submarine had a similar experience four days later."

Washington, May 25.—The Russian Embassy made public to-night a summary of the findings of a special commission which investigated the torpedoing of the Russian hospital ship Portugal by a Turkish submarine several months ago. The Ottoman government claimed that the Portugal was not properly marked to establish her non-combatant character. The summary states that the Portugal was painted and equipped with large red electric lights, that the submarine, which almost circled the vessel, could not have mistaken her identity.

There is little doubt that Germany is willing to consider a tender of good offices to inaugurate peace negotiations. The former attitude in the highest quarters that America has disqualified herself as a peace mediator on account of her shipments of munitions to the Allies has now changed. If President Wilson can hold out any tangible possibilities that peace may result through his mediation Germany will undoubtedly be willing to consider such suggestions as he may offer.

There is equally little doubt that the great masses of the people, aside from the professional hotspurs in the news-paper offices, would willingly see America in the role of peace intermediary, despite the personal bitterness over the munitions question.

The rumors of mediation have affected the Berlin stock market. "War babies," which have been generally supposed to be the cause of the report that America and other neutral countries were contemplating a tender of their good offices as peace mediators, are being damaged by a report that the American government is not creating for him the right to participate in the restoration of Belgium."

Germany in war time is a prosperous and well fed nation. This was the impression gained last night from Samuel S. McClure's graphic description of his three months' visit to Europe, from which he returned last week. Mr. McClure visited nearly every corner of Germany, went into Austria-Hungary, saw actual fighting at the eastern front and took a glance at Belgium, Holland, France and Turkey. He is authority for the statement that the stories of German food riots, the lack of milk for babies and of men for the armies have been manufactured outside of Germany by American consumption. Germany is anxious only about one thing, and that is the possibility of failure of this year's crops.

"I am naturally anxious that England should win this war," said Mr. McClure, "but that does not prevent my inexpressible admiration for the economic accomplishments of the German people in the last two years. Incredible as it may seem, I did not see a single starving person or even one who seemed badly clothed. In Mannheim, for instance, where I had been told that there had been food riots, I found great restaurants where the people, from schoolchildren to business men, could get an excellent dinner for five cents. The prices of German hotels are no higher than they are in New York. People are voluntarily eating less, and according to prominent doctors their health is better."

Mr. McClure does not think the war will end as soon as people are beginning to believe, though he says that from Vienna to Belgium they are sick of warfare and want to turn their energies toward productive work again. He stated that Germany was prepared to startle the world, when peace could be obtained, with new economic theories and scientific inventions.

As for Europe in general, Mr. McClure brought away two definite impressions—that every nation is equally certain of victory and that the bitterness among the people that marked the first year of the war is dying down to a remarkable extent.

Will Show Many New Inventions.
Demonstrations of many new inventions will be given to-morrow night at the meeting of the Inventors' Association, to be held at the Shulman School of Commerce, 31 East Broadway.

COMPULSORY SERVICE BILL IS SIGNED BY KING

Statement Shows 5,041,000 Britons Volunteered for War.

London, May 25.—The signature of King George was to-day affixed to the military service bill passed recently by Parliament. The King issued this statement:

"To enable our country to organize more effectively its military resources in the present great struggle for the cause of civilization I have, acting on the advice of my ministers, deemed it necessary to enroll every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-one."

"I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice they displayed in raising by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war no less than 5,041,000 men—an effort surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history, and one which will be a lasting source of pride to future generations."

"I am confident the magnificent spirit which has hitherto sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war will inspire them to endure the additional sacrifice now imposed upon them, and that it will, with God's help, lead us and our Allies to a victory which shall achieve the liberation of Europe."

ROBERTS SAW WAR IN 1911
Said British Had Laid Plans, According to Townshend.

Berlin, May 25.—The late Lord Roberts was convinced as far back as 1911 that England and France would soon be at war with Germany, according to a statement attributed by the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" to General Townshend, British commander at Kut-el-Amara.

Only 15, 1911, General Townshend, then commander of the Orange Free State district, talked, the newspaper states, with a German financier, whom he mistook for a Boer, and in which Lord Roberts had declared that during the next year, Germany and France would be at war and that England would side with France; that the whole plan of war had been discussed between France and England, and that England would rush 120,000 troops to the Continent.

Representative Hensley, of Missouri, discussed with Mr. Wilson his amendment to the naval bill, adopted by the Naval Committee, authorizing the President to invite other nations to participate in a conference at the close of the war, with the object of setting up a court or other tribunal to settle international disputes.

Mr. Hensley told the President that he believed this amendment made the naval bill an assurance to foreign nations that the United States was arming for defense only, and for any offensive purpose, and was ready to enter into an agreement to settle international disputes amicably.

The President did not commit himself to the amendment, but Mr. Hensley gained the impression that he was favorable to the general principles involved.

WILSON TELLS MEDIATION PLAN

Continued from page 1

war, when he informed the belligerents that he would inaugurate negotiations whenever one of them should ask him to.

Representative Hensley, of Missouri, discussed with Mr. Wilson his amendment to the naval bill, adopted by the Naval Committee, authorizing the President to invite other nations to participate in a conference at the close of the war, with the object of setting up a court or other tribunal to settle international disputes.

Mr. Hensley told the President that he believed this amendment made the naval bill an assurance to foreign nations that the United States was arming for defense only, and for any offensive purpose, and was ready to enter into an agreement to settle international disputes amicably.

The President did not commit himself to the amendment, but Mr. Hensley gained the impression that he was favorable to the general principles involved.

Wilson's Mediation Talk Pleasing to Germany
Berlin, May 25.—A wireless dispatch from the United States giving the substance of President Wilson's speech at Charlotte, N. C., in which he referred to the possibility of American mediation in the war, received the place of honor in the newspapers here. Their comments, together with the wide interest shown by the German public, show how important this news is regarded by the Germans.

There is little doubt that Germany is willing to consider a tender of good offices to inaugurate peace negotiations. The former attitude in the highest quarters that America has disqualified herself as a peace mediator on account of her shipments of munitions to the Allies has now changed. If President Wilson can hold out any tangible possibilities that peace may result through his mediation Germany will undoubtedly be willing to consider such suggestions as he may offer.

There is equally little doubt that the great masses of the people, aside from the professional hotspurs in the news-paper offices, would willingly see America in the role of peace intermediary, despite the personal bitterness over the munitions question.

The rumors of mediation have affected the Berlin stock market. "War babies," which have been generally supposed to be the cause of the report that America and other neutral countries were contemplating a tender of their good offices as peace mediators, are being damaged by a report that the American government is not creating for him the right to participate in the restoration of Belgium."

Germany in war time is a prosperous and well fed nation. This was the impression gained last night from Samuel S. McClure's graphic description of his three months' visit to Europe, from which he returned last week. Mr. McClure visited nearly every corner of Germany, went into Austria-Hungary, saw actual fighting at the eastern front and took a glance at Belgium, Holland, France and Turkey. He is authority for the statement that the stories of German food riots, the lack of milk for babies and of men for the armies have been manufactured outside of Germany by American consumption. Germany is anxious only about one thing, and that is the possibility of failure of this year's crops.

"I am naturally anxious that England should win this war," said Mr. McClure, "but that does not prevent my inexpressible admiration for the economic accomplishments of the German people in the last two years. Incredible as it may seem, I did not see a single starving person or even one who seemed badly clothed. In Mannheim, for instance, where I had been told that there had been food riots, I found great restaurants where the people, from schoolchildren to business men, could get an excellent dinner for five cents. The prices of German hotels are no higher than they are in New York. People are voluntarily eating less, and according to prominent doctors their health is better."

Mr. McClure does not think the war will end as soon as people are beginning to believe, though he says that from Vienna to Belgium they are sick of warfare and want to turn their energies toward productive work again. He stated that Germany was prepared to startle the world, when peace could be obtained, with new economic theories and scientific inventions.

As for Europe in general, Mr. McClure brought away two definite impressions—that every nation is equally certain of victory and that the bitterness among the people that marked the first year of the war is dying down to a remarkable extent.

GERMANY TO BALK PLAN TO FEED POLAND
British Stipulations Will Be Rejected, Says Unofficial Report.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, May 25.—It is improbable that Britain will be able to supply any official information in response to Senator Hitchcock's resolution asking that supplies for Poland be permitted to pass through neutral ports. Nothing has been heard here officially since the Allies' conditions were communicated to Berlin. But The Tribune correspondent learns from the highest authority that it is understood unofficially here is lower the slightest chance of Germany accepting any such conditions, with the possible exception of that relating to the use of German ships.

The British answer Secretary Lansing's inquiry probably will be to the effect that the situation has not changed since the last communication.

War Trebles Value of Ships.
London, May 25.—A striking illustration of the value of vessels as a result of the scarcity of shipping has been instanced in the case of a former American schooner which after she had been damaged by a mine was sold in London in April for \$21,750. Yesterday she was resold in Denmark for \$77,750.

COSSACKS LEFT PERSIA FOR TIGRIS

Troops Effecting Junction with British Reach Goringe Headquarters.

TURKISH OFFENSIVE AT MOSUL STOPPED

Ottoman Line of Communications on Left of River Under Enemy's Artillery.

London, May 25.—Details as to the junction effected between General Goringe's forces on the Tigris and "a force of Russian cavalry," reported by the British War Office on Sunday last, are afforded by an official bulletin issued to-day in Petrograd. The Russian troops referred to are those which had been operating in the region of Kermanshah and Kas-i-Shirin (Persia), and the junction was effected, the statement says, "on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara." "On Monday last, May 22," the statement continues, "our Cossacks reached the quarters of the British commanding general."

"In the direction of Mosul we re-organized an enemy attempt at an offensive on the Tigris."

The Turkish force confronting the Allied troops below Kut-el-Amara has not effected a further withdrawal since that reported recently incident to the resignation of the Turkish front after the surrender of Kut. The British, however, through their advance on the right bank of the Tigris, have been able to command with their artillery the line of Turkish communications on the opposite bank, according to an official statement to-night, which says:

"General Lake reports that, on May 24, the enemy was still holding his positions on the left bank in the vicinity of Sannaiyat. Our artillery, from the right bank, has been maintaining an effective fire upon his communications along the left bank."

The Russian force that has been advancing in the vicinity of Khanikin, northeast of Baghdad, has been checked by the Turks, according to an official bulletin issued by the Turkish War Office, which reached here to-day. The statement is as follows:

"Russian forces, whose advance from the direction of Kas-i-Shirin or Khanikin was reported, were compelled to cease their advance in the vicinity of the frontier."

"In a fight with Russian detachments observed on the Persian frontier, just north of Sulaimaniyah, we caused them to lose 200 men."

WANT PLOT CHARGE QUASHED
Attorneys for von Rintelen, Lamar and Buchanan Attack Indictment.

A motion asking for the dismissal of the indictment charging Franz von Rintelen, David Lamar, Frank S. Buchanan and others with conspiracy to foment labor trouble in munitions plants through the agency of the National Labor Peace Council was filed in the Federal Court yesterday.

One affidavit stated that government agents entered the council's office at Washington and seized private papers belonging to the organization without process of law. Another affidavit contending over the case a stenographer and two other persons were in the room.

HARTIGAN IN FIGHT TO END PACKERS' GRAFT
People Pay \$5,000,000 a Year for Burlap, Is Charge.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures is in Washington, consulting with Federal officials over the prospect of proceeding against the meat packing interests on the ground that the law against including wrappings in the weighing of meat and charging meat prices for the burlap, paper and twine is being violated. The Commissioner contends that the people of this city are "robbed" yearly of \$5,000,000 in wrapped meats.

"The retail butcher and grocer are helplessly in the power of the packers," he said, "and must exact from the consumer what the retailer has to pay the packers. It is most deliberate and outrageous robbery."

"In New York State and city net weight is the law, but packers through their powerful influence manage to evade the law and keep cases pending indefinitely in the courts, in the meantime gathering in enormous profits from the uninterrupted sales of burlap at high meat prices."

FIGHTING IN DOIRAN SECTOR
Infantry and Artillery Active on Macedonian Front.

Paris, May 25.—Salonica reports declare that a violent bombardment in the sector from Doiran to Givelli, on the Macedonian front, has been accompanied by infantry actions.

Wounded are being brought in from the front by Red Cross automobiles.

STAMFORD NEW YORK
Premier Catskill Resort
SEE SUNDAY PAPERS FOR COMPLETE LIST.
Hotels and Boarding Houses

For Furnished Cottages and Sites apply to Dr. S. E. Churchill, W. S. McAlpine or L. A. Gove.

Whiteface Inn
DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID, ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK.

Cottages and camps for rent. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, walking and horseback riding. Fine mountain roads. J. J. SWEENEY, Manager. New York Booking Office, 145 Fifth Ave. White-Corridor Park Hotel, Allen, S. C.

Finest Hotel in the Mountains, Centre of All Adirondack Attractions. **STEVENS HOUSE** LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Now Open. All Improvements. Superiorly located. Golf and Tennis on Lake Grounds. All forms of diversion. Picnicking, dancing, fine garage. For Special June Rates and Booklet apply STEVENS HOTEL CO., Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE BREAKERS
On the Ocean at Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Opens June 15. Now Open for Inspection. LOUIS N. MOORE, Queen and Mar.

WOODS RUSHES POLICE TO GARBAGE WAR ZONE

Big Force at Lake Island to Guard Workmen.

Expecting interference with a gang of workmen due to arrive at Lake Island at daybreak this morning to begin

the erection of the garbage plant opposed by Staten Islanders, Police Commissioner Woods last night centralized a large number of police reserves from New York, The Bronx and Brooklyn in the New Dorp, Staten Island, station.

Ordinarily there are but eighteen men on reserve at that station, but within an hour after midnight the force numbered fifty-nine, mostly from other boroughs. Every five minutes brought additional patrolmen.

The force of fifteen men regularly assigned to Lake Island has been doubled, and it was learned last night that by 6 o'clock this morning there will be 100 uniformed men there.

Staten Islanders, it was said, would protest to the Mayor against Commissioner Woods' move, on the ground that it left them without proper police protection.

RESORTS.
RESORTS.

Lake Winnepesaukee and Lake Sunapee
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

For the jolliest vacation you ever had come to one of these beautiful lakes among the foothills of the White Mountains.

Every Summer Recreation
on land and water—sailing, motor-boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis—or more restful enjoyments.

The nearby White Mountains are a paradise for those who love tramping, climbing and mountain scenery. Exhilarating air and coolness.

Delightful social life. Splendid hotels, good boarding houses and camps at moderate rates.

Through express train service
Eight hours from New York to Sunapee
Eleven hours to Winnepesaukee

Send for booklets
"Lake Winnepesaukee" and "Lake Sunapee"

Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 269, New York
New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.
Boston & Maine R.R.

Briarcliff Lodge
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
An ideal Luncheon Run,
28 miles up the Historic
Albany Post Road.

Booking Office and full information
402 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone 7070 Murray Hill.

Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
America's most exclusive country hotel in New York. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan.

There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Moderate prices. 20 miles from New York. Frequent electric trains from Penna. Station.

J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.